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# 1941

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS

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*Feed Grains,  
Fats and  
Oils*



U. S. DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL  
ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING  
SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 1940





## OUTLOOK CHART SERIES

1941

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LIST OF OUTLOOK CHARTS FOR  
FEED GRAINS, AND FATS & OILS

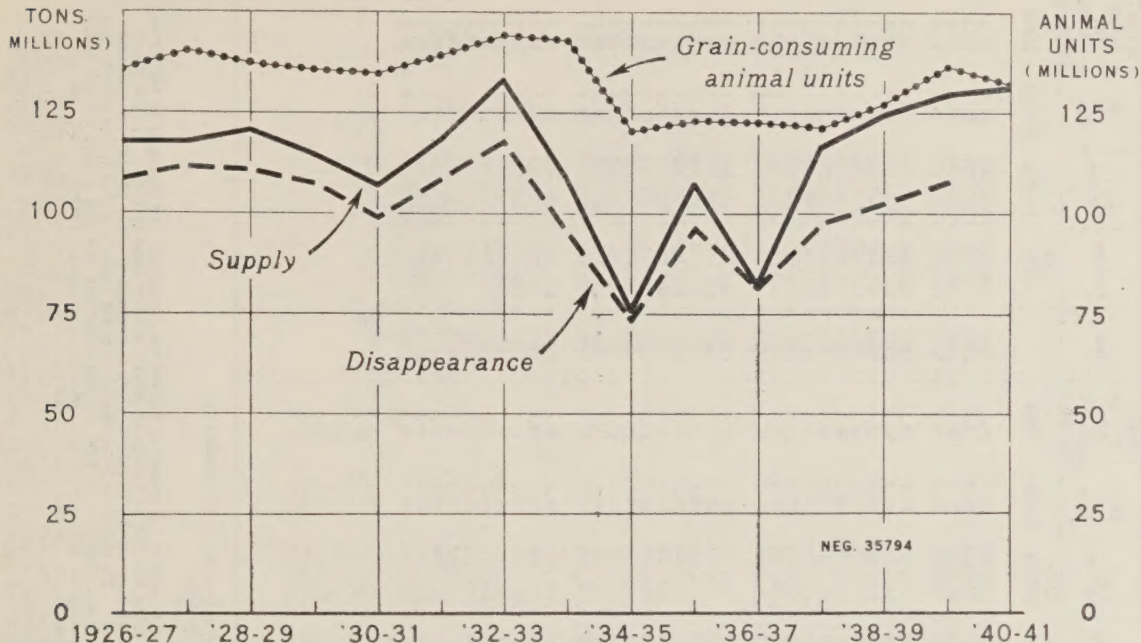
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# FEED GRAINS AND FEEDSTUFFS: TOTAL SUPPLIES AND TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, 1926-40



The total 1940-41 feed supply is about 7 percent above the 1928-32 average, and supplies per animal, allowing for the reduction in livestock numbers, will be about 11 percent above this average. Supplies of feed, excluding the quantity of corn expected to be under seal on October 1, are about the same as the 1928-32 average. In the eastern Corn Belt supplies will be considerably smaller than the record supplies last year, while in the western Corn Belt supplies will be a little larger than a year ago. Droughts during most of the past 8 years in the western Corn Belt have reduced feed and livestock production in this area and have resulted in a substantial reduction in the acreage planted. In the eastern Corn Belt feed production has been much above the 1928-32 average during the past 3 years. The number of grain-consuming animal units and the production of livestock and livestock products may be a little smaller in 1940-41 than in 1939-40. The relation between prices of livestock and feed grains is expected to become a little more favorable to livestock producers during 1941.

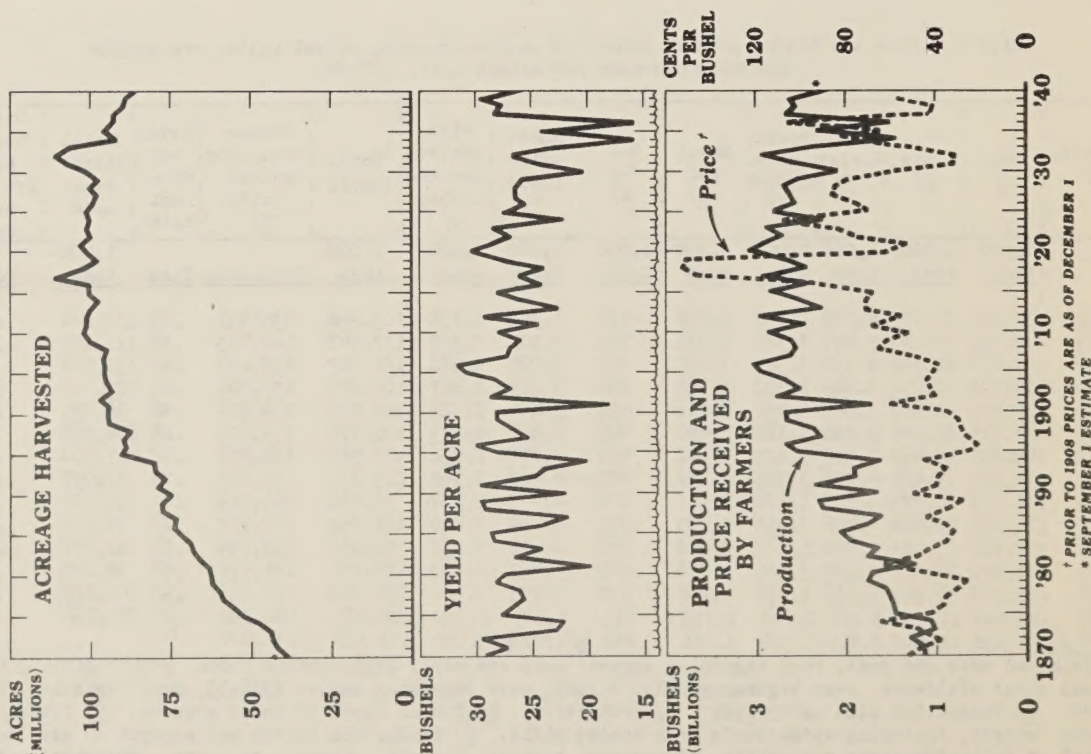
Feed supplies and disappearance, number of grain-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit, 1926-40

Marketing year	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Wheat fed	Rye fed	Wheat mill feeds	High protein concentrates	Total supply	Grain-consuming animal units	Supply per animal unit	Total disappearance	Disappearance per animal unit
1/	2/	2/	2/	3/	4/	4/	5/	6/	1,000	7/	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	Thousands	Tons	tons	Tons
1926	79,099	22,707	4,249	3,028	1,028	174	4,995	2,678	117,958	135,457	.87	107,864	.80
1927	79,335	20,211	5,896	3,585	1,335	165	5,101	2,339	117,967	140,453	.84	111,708	.80
1928	77,216	22,849	8,133	3,377	1,697	167	5,220	2,570	121,229	137,038	.88	110,604	.81
1929	74,742	20,779	7,315	2,302	1,763	206	5,128	2,617	114,852	135,806	.85	107,278	.79
1930	62,069	22,866	7,647	1,752	4,716	520	5,246	2,527	107,343	134,944	.80	98,995	.73
1931	76,815	20,791	5,261	3,182	5,220	405	4,631	2,273	118,578	139,456	.85	108,056	.77
1932	89,645	22,462	7,385	3,073	3,747	507	4,482	2,236	133,537	144,459	.92	117,704	.81
1933	78,007	15,465	4,416	2,315	2,168	200	4,298	2,164	109,033	143,123	.76	97,057	.68
1934	50,350	10,774	3,671	1,126	2,511	176	4,490	2,334	75,432	120,314	.63	73,354	.61
1935	66,327	20,402	7,386	2,758	2,495	575	4,669	2,840	107,452	123,118	.87	96,669	.79
1936	47,226	17,023	5,368	1,542	2,648	266	4,942	3,035	82,050	122,793	.67	81,476	.66
1937	76,090	20,028	5,940	2,735	3,386	442	4,493	3,620	116,734	121,578	.96	98,188	.81
1938	81,908	20,341	6,956	2,776	3,768	538	4,703	3,620	124,610	127,286	.98	102,826	.81
1939	89,647	18,090	8,024	2,327	2,759	413	4,925	3,790	129,975	136,730	.95	107,096	.78
1940	85,498	21,842	8,819	3,534	3,450	450	4,800	3,900	132,293	132,000	.97		

1/ Cottonseed cake and meal, year beginning August; corn and other high protein feeds, year beginning October; oats and wheat millfeeds, year beginning July; barley, year beginning August 1926-33, year beginning June 1934-40. 2/ Production plus carry-over. 3/ Production. 4/ Fed on farms of wheat growers. 5/ Production plus net imports, including withdrawals from bonded mills. 6/ Production (minus net exports or plus net imports) of following cakes and meals: cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut, and copra. Excludes cottonseed cake and meal used for fertilizer. 7/ Including poultry. 8/ Preliminary.



# Corn: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Price, United States, 1870-1940



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 10894-8 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Corn: Harvested acreage, production, yield per acre, and price, United States, 1866-1940

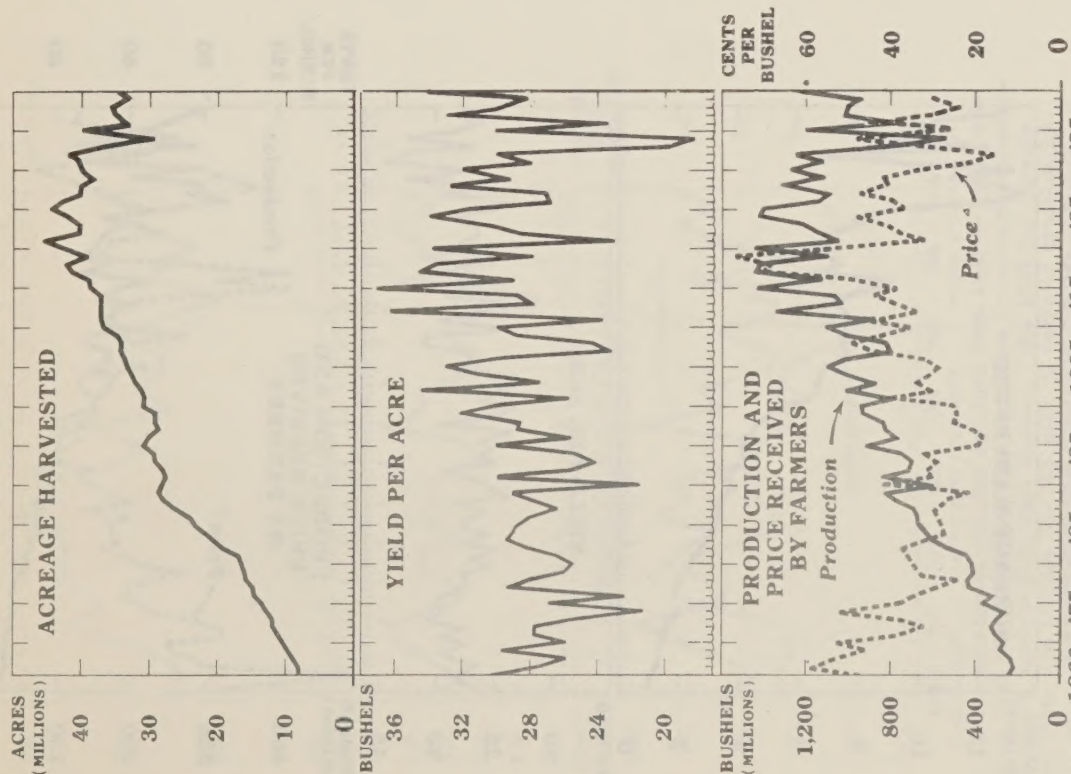
Year	Acreage 1,000 acres	Pro- duction 1,000 bushels	Yield per acre bushels	Season average price per bushel	Year	Acreage 1,000 acres	Pro- duction 1,000 bushels	Yield per acre bushels	Season average price per bushel
1866	30,017	730,814	24.3	65.7	1906	95,684	3,032,910	31.7	39.1
1867	32,116	735,905	24.7	78.1	1907	96,094	2,682,787	27.2	30.5
1868	35,116	919,390	26.2	61.7	1908	95,285	2,586,742	26.9	65.0
1869	35,633	782,084	21.8	72.5	1909	100,200	2,611,157	26.1	61.6
1870	36,368	1,124,775	29.3	52.1	1910	102,267	2,852,794	27.9	51.6
1871	42,002	1,141,715	27.2	46.4	1911	101,353	2,474,635	24.4	68.0
1872	43,564	1,279,369	29.4	38.3	1912	101,451	2,947,842	29.1	55.3
1873	44,084	1,008,358	22.9	48.3	1913	100,206	2,272,540	22.7	70.4
1874	47,640	1,056,778	22.2	64.1	1914	97,796	2,523,750	25.8	70.8
1875	52,446	1,450,276	27.7	41.9	1915	100,623	2,629,044	26.1	68.0
1876	55,277	1,478,173	26.7	36.1	1916	100,961	2,459,206	24.4	116.6
1877	58,759	1,525,862	25.8	35.7	1917	110,693	2,608,242	26.2	145.9
1878	59,659	1,584,337	26.2	31.3	1918	102,195	2,441,249	23.9	152.2
1879	62,229	1,751,984	28.2	36.4	1919	98,145	2,678,541	27.3	151.3
1880	62,945	1,706,673	27.3	39.0	1920	101,359	3,070,604	30.3	61.8
1881	63,026	1,244,803	19.8	62.8	1921	103,155	2,928,442	28.4	52.3
1882	66,127	1,255,272	26.5	48.1	1922	100,345	2,707,306	27.0	74.5
1883	68,168	1,652,148	24.2	41.8	1923	101,123	2,675,292	26.4	82.5
1884	68,534	1,947,456	28.5	34.9	1924	100,460	2,823,123	28.1	106.1
1885	71,694	2,057,897	28.6	32.2	1925	101,331	2,798,367	27.6	69.9
1886	73,911	1,782,167	24.1	35.7	1926	99,452	2,546,972	25.6	74.5
1887	75,236	1,604,249	21.3	43.4	1927	98,357	2,616,120	26.6	85.0
1888	77,474	2,200,652	29.1	33.1	1928	100,336	2,665,516	26.6	64.0
1889	77,656	2,294,269	29.5	27.5	1929	97,805	2,521,032	25.8	79.9
1890	74,765	1,650,146	22.1	49.6	1930	101,465	2,080,421	20.5	59.6
1891	76,695	2,335,494	29.6	39.8	1931	106,912	2,575,611	24.1	32.0
1892	76,514	1,897,442	24.7	32.3	1932	110,577	2,931,621	26.5	31.9
1893	81,632	1,900,401	23.8	16.1	1933	105,965	2,139,652	22.6	52.2
1894	80,069	1,655,016	20.2	42.1	1934	92,354	1,461,123	15.8	61.5
1895	80,479	2,234,702	28.0	29.2	1935	95,604	2,503,747	26.0	65.5
1896	83,074	2,434,702	29.0	24.4	1936	93,080	1,507,069	16.2	104.5
1897	89,965	2,671,628	29.4	28.0	1937	93,741	2,691,284	28.3	52.0
1898	87,784	2,251,353	25.8	28.3	1938	92,222	2,582,197	27.8	50.4
1899	94,951	2,645,796	28.0	29.8	1939	88,805	2,619,137	29.5	5/ 55.9
1900	94,452	2,661,978	28.1	35.0	1940	86,306	2,352,185	27.3	
1901	94,422	2,755,752	28.2	40.0					
1902	97,177	2,713,594	28.5	40.1					
1903	93,555	2,222,051	23.9	43.2					
1904	95,228	2,686,684	28.2	43.2					
1905	95,746	2,994,148	30.9	40.6					

1/ Prior to 1906 prices are as of December 1.  
2/ Preliminary estimate.  
3/ October 1 estimate.

In 1940 and in each of the preceding 6 years the acreage of corn harvested in the United States has been below the 1928-32 average by about 8 million acres or more. In 1934 and in 1936 the smaller acreage was due largely to heavy abandonment and only partly to a reduction in the area seeded. The reduction in acreage of corn was almost entirely in the western Corn Belt during the period 1934-38. In 1939 and 1940 reductions were more general for the entire Corn Belt, reflecting the influence of the Agricultural Adjustment Program. The 1940-41 corn supply is expected to be more than 250 million bushels below the 1929-40 supply, and including corn sealed on October 1, the supply this year will be more than 400 million bushels below the corresponding supply of 1939-40. Changes in corn production and in the general price level usually are important factors affecting the price of corn. During the past 2 years, however, the loan program has been an increasingly important factor.



# Oats: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Price, United States, 1866-1940



\* PRIOR TO 1908 PRICES ARE AS OF DECEMBER 1.  
 \* SEPTEMBER 1 ESTIMATE  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 NEB. 379-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Oats: Harvested acreage, production, yield per acre, and price, United States, 1866-1940

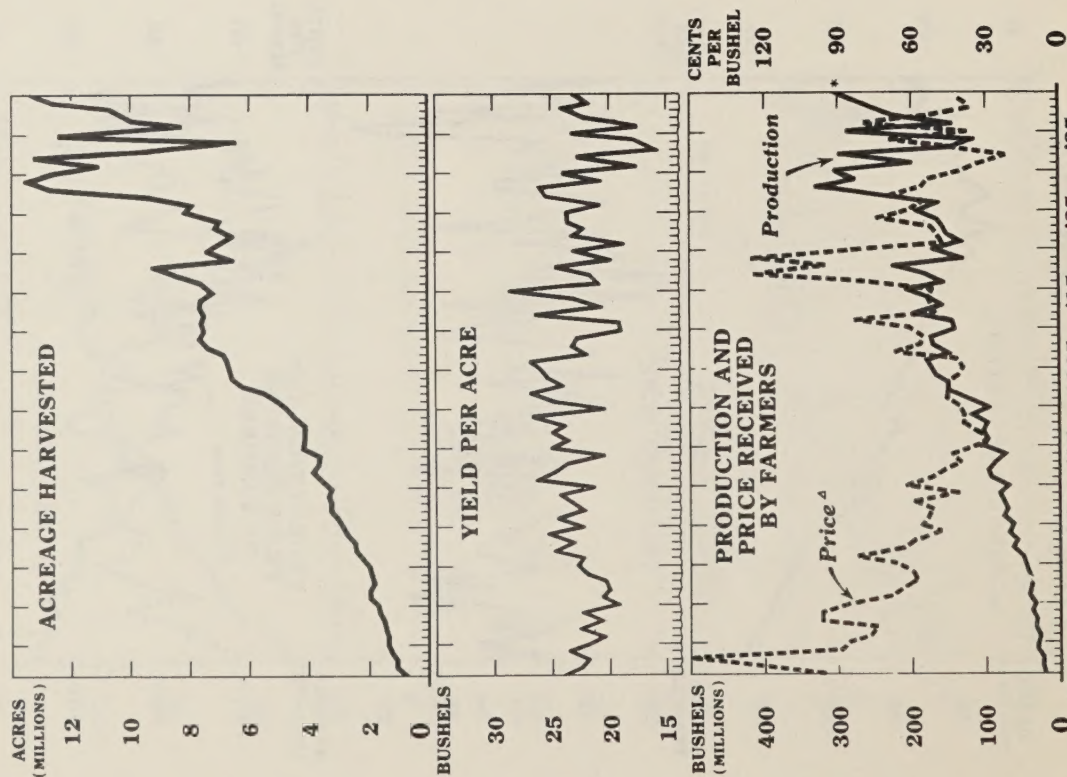
Year	Acreage : 1,000 acres	Pro- duction : bushels	Yield : per acre	Season : average : farm : price per : bushel : Cents	Year	Acreage : 1,000 acres	Pro- duction : bushels	Yield : per acre	Season : average : farm : price per : bushel : Cents
1866	7,935	232,360	29.3	47.4	1906	33,688	1,022,715	30.4	31.7
1867	8,176	222,605	27.2	58.7	1907	34,439	801,144	23.3	44.4
1868	8,897	229,676	25.8	54.1	1908	34,310	829,308	24.2	49.2
1869	9,555	284,004	29.7	46.1	1909	35,062	1,013,909	28.9	42.8
1870	10,348	267,947	25.9	42.6	1910	36,844	1,106,162	30.0	35.6
1871	11,061	306,218	27.7	38.5	1911	37,169	885,527	23.8	44.9
1872	11,789	326,759	27.7	32.2	1912	37,264	1,353,273	36.3	33.7
1873	12,010	306,906	25.6	37.4	1913	37,265	1,039,131	27.9	38.6
1874	12,775	272,501	21.3	52.0	1914	37,213	1,066,328	28.7	43.9
1875	13,616	364,967	26.8	36.7	1915	38,802	1,435,270	37.0	38.3
1876	14,589	327,212	22.4	34.9	1916	39,098	1,136,969	29.1	48.7
1877	14,816	435,330	29.4	28.8	1917	41,604	1,422,519	34.7	70.1
1878	15,830	443,365	28.0	24.0	1918	42,464	1,428,611	33.6	68.5
1879	15,955	435,440	28.0	32.6	1919	39,601	1,106,603	27.9	76.7
1880	16,414	417,942	25.5	34.9	1920	42,732	1,444,291	33.8	53.8
1881	16,916	446,125	26.4	45.5	1921	45,539	1,045,270	23.0	32.2
1882	19,075	540,462	28.3	37.1	1922	40,324	1,147,905	28.5	37.4
1883	20,621	605,576	29.4	32.4	1923	40,265	1,227,184	30.5	40.7
1884	21,974	640,500	29.1	27.2	1924	41,857	1,416,120	33.8	47.8
1885	23,551	674,151	28.9	27.5	1925	44,240	1,405,268	31.8	38.9
1886	24,626	682,512	27.9	28.9	1926	42,834	1,352,911	26.9	40.0
1887	26,272	696,175	26.5	29.7	1927	40,530	1,093,221	27.1	47.1
1888	27,807	773,139	27.8	27.0	1928	40,128	1,312,914	32.7	40.7
1889	28,697	831,047	29.0	21.9	1929	38,153	1,113,050	29.2	41.8
1890	28,275	609,122	21.5	41.7	1930	39,850	1,274,698	32.0	32.2
1891	27,756	836,789	30.1	30.6	1931	40,242	1,123,892	27.9	21.3
1892	28,168	721,824	25.6	31.5	1932	41,703	1,250,955	30.0	15.7
1893	29,266	707,129	24.2	28.9	1933	36,532	733,166	20.1	33.5
1894	29,556	750,009	25.4	32.0	1934	29,455	542,306	18.4	48.0
1895	30,905	924,858	29.9	19.3	1935	39,831	1,194,902	30.0	26.3
1896	30,248	774,929	25.6	18.3	1936	33,370	785,506	23.5	44.9
1897	28,829	859,525	28.8	21.0	1937	35,256	1,161,612	32.9	30.1
1898	29,327	842,205	28.7	25.1	1938	35,661	1,068,431	30.0	23.7
1899	29,254	937,173	32.0	24.5	1939	33,070	937,215	28.3	31.1
1900	31,049	945,483	30.5	25.3	1940 2/3	34,585 1/2	1,218,273	35.2	
1901	30,891	799,812	25.9	39.7					
1902	31,358	1,076,899	34.3	30.5					
1903	32,187	885,469	27.5	33.7					
1904	32,749	1,011,556	30.9	30.9					
1905	33,426	1,104,395	33.0	28.8					

1/ Prior to 1908 prices are as of December 1.  
 2/ Preliminary.  
 3/ October 1 estimate.

Although the acreage of oats harvested in 1940 was 5 million acres below the 1928-32 average, the 1940 production of oats was about the same as this average and 270 million bushels larger than the production last year. The yield per acre, as indicated by September 1 conditions, was the largest since 1915, and was the third largest on record.



# Barley: Acreage, Yield Per Acre, Production, and Price, United States, 1866-1940



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
\* SEPTEMBER 1 ESTIMATE  
PRIOR TO 1908 PRICES ARE AS OF DECEMBER 1

Barley: Harvested acreage, production, yield per acre, and price, United States, 1866-1940

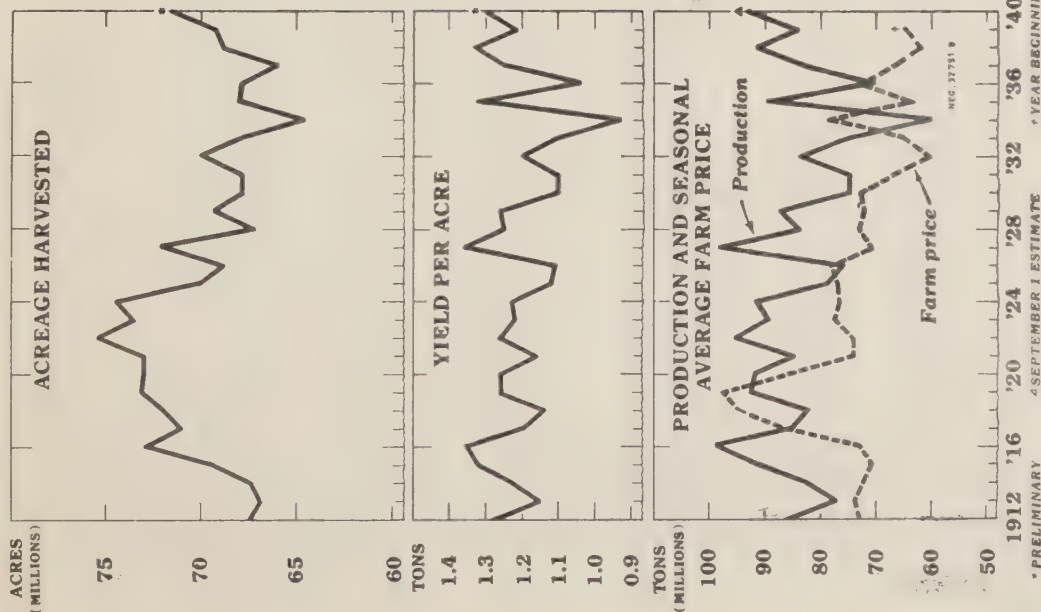
Year	Acreage	Pro- duction	Yield per acre	Season average per farm price per bushel 1/	Year	Acreage	Pro- duction	Yield per acre	Season average per farm price per bushel 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents		1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents
1866	754	18,095	24.0	95.2	1906	7,644	179,148	26.6	41.8
1867	1,058	23,890	22.5	121.8	1907	6,864	150,584	22.0	66.5
1868	1,064	23,200	21.8	149.0	1908	7,409	170,760	23.1	56.6
1869	1,238	29,099	23.5	87.2	1909	7,697	173,069	22.5	55.8
1870	1,331	29,047	21.8	85.3	1910	7,546	162,419	18.9	60.7
1871	1,348	27,690	20.5	77.1	1911	7,633	145,074	19.1	82.5
1872	1,421	32,005	22.5	73.8	1912	7,542	196,927	26.1	50.9
1873	1,473	30,536	20.7	96.3	1913	7,673	158,820	20.7	52.5
1874	1,628	36,125	22.2	96.2	1914	7,653	171,712	23.2	53.7
1875	1,702	32,812	19.3	85.6	1915	7,279	206,976	28.4	52.0
1876	1,973	40,711	20.6	68.5	1916	7,623	199,157	20.9	80.4
1877	1,962	39,173	20.0	63.3	1917	8,453	182,209	21.6	123.2
1878	1,848	37,448	20.3	58.4	1918	9,198	225,067	24.5	95.1
1879	1,926	42,369	22.0	59.9	1919	6,579	131,086	19.9	124.4
1880	1,990	45,261	22.7	66.3	1920	7,439	171,042	23.0	84.4
1881	2,201	48,984	22.3	81.9	1921	7,074	132,702	18.8	47.8
1882	2,334	60,072	24.7	63.1	1922	6,601	152,908	23.2	49.9
1883	2,474	57,136	23.1	58.9	1923	7,151	158,954	22.2	54.6
1884	2,694	67,919	25.2	48.3	1924	7,038	165,318	23.5	74.2
1885	2,862	63,963	22.3	55.7	1925	8,186	192,466	23.5	61.4
1886	3,027	73,503	24.3	53.1	1926	7,917	166,030	21.0	57.9
1887	3,258	72,395	22.2	52.0	1927	9,465	239,071	25.3	68.9
1888	3,283	75,980	23.1	59.1	1928	12,735	328,351	25.8	56.8
1889	3,352	80,750	24.1	41.5	1929	13,526	279,934	20.7	53.9
1890	3,250	69,890	21.5	62.1	1930	12,595	300,205	23.8	40.5
1891	3,590	94,160	26.2	52.2	1931	11,188	199,391	17.8	32.8
1892	3,857	95,170	24.7	46.6	1932	13,178	298,313	22.6	22.1
1893	3,689	87,109	23.6	40.2	1933	9,687	153,767	15.9	43.5
1894	3,539	74,231	20.4	43.7	1934	6,553	138,680	17.8	66.6
1895	4,135	104,475	25.0	32.6	1935	12,371	285,774	23.1	57.8
1896	4,151	97,473	23.6	29.6	1936	8,572	147,475	17.6	78.4
1897	4,120	102,575	24.9	34.3	1937	9,968	220,327	22.1	54.0
1898	4,115	98,174	23.9	38.9	1938	10,213	253,005	24.1	36.6
1899	4,472	118,161	26.4	38.8	1939	12,600	276,298	21.9	40.2
1900	4,703	96,588	20.5	40.7	1940 2/	13,290	330,021	23.2	
1901	4,963	123,800	24.9	45.4					
1902	5,474	146,207	26.7	45.3					
1903	6,231	149,335	24.0	44.7					
1904	6,579	166,103	25.2	41.2					
1905	6,658	171,639	25.8	39.4					

1/ Prior to 1908, prices are as of December 1.  
2/ Preliminary.  
3/ October 1 estimate.

The 1940 acreage seeded to barley was about 5 percent larger than the 1939 acreage, and with a slightly more favorable growing season, the September 1 indicated production was 29 million bushels greater. With small exports in prospect for 1940-41, the supply of barley available for domestic consumption during the present marketing year will be the largest in recent years. During the past few years from 55 to 60 million bushels of barley have been used annually in the production of alcoholic beverages. Most of the remainder of the crop is used for the feeding of live-stock.



# Hay, All: Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, and Farm Price, United States, 1912-40



The acreage of all hay declined from 1922 to 1934, but since 1934 there has been some expansion in acreage, especially in the eastern Corn Belt States. The 1940 hay acreage was above the average for the past 10 years in practically all of the entire area east of the Missouri River, but below this average in the Corn Belt and west of the Missouri River. Hay supplies have been unusually large during the past 3 years, and prices have been low.

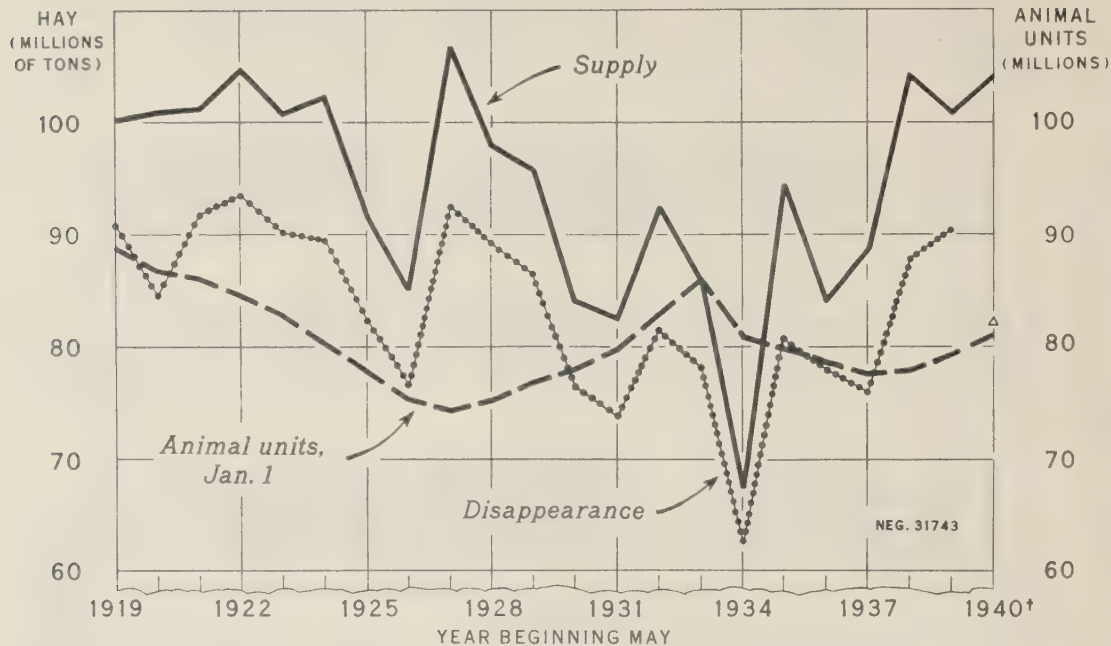
Hay, all: Harvested acreage, yield per acre, production, and price, United States, 1912-40

Year	Acreage 1,000 acres	Yield per acre Tons	Production 1,000 tons	Season average farm price per ton Dollars
1912	67,395	1.28	86,066	11.17
1913	66,873	1.15	77,022	11.49
1914	67,337	1.23	82,605	10.92
1915	69,518	1.32	91,436	10.34
1916	72,918	1.35	98,633	11.21
1917	71,017	1.20	85,024	16.60
1918	71,909	1.14	82,288	19.88
1919	73,156	1.26	92,487	21.00
1920	73,033	1.26	91,668	16.46
1921	73,070	1.16	84,821	11.63
1922	75,432	1.26	95,152	11.64
1923	73,545	1.22	89,418	13.08
1924	74,459	1.23	91,454	12.66
1925	70,105	1.12	78,832	12.77
1926	68,795	1.11	76,025	13.24
1927	72,131	1.36	98,151	10.29
1928	67,185	1.25	83,842	11.22
1929	69,299	1.26	87,280	10.90
1930	67,840	1.10	74,734	11.06
1931	67,850	1.10	74,723	8.69
1932	70,052	1.20	83,747	6.22
1933	67,882	1.10	74,942	8.12
1934	68,640	.93	59,999	13.28
1935	68,046	1.32	89,526	7.51
1936	67,868	1.04	70,386	11.04
1937	66,064	1.25	82,617	8.84
1938	68,751	1.33	91,531	6.76
1939	69,245	1.22	84,526	7.90
1940 2/	71,551	1.31	93,431	

1/ Year beginning July.  
2/ Preliminary.  
3/ October 1 estimate.



# HAY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN RELATION TO LIVESTOCK, UNITED STATES, 1919-40\*



\*BASED ON PRODUCTION OF TAME AND WILD HAY, HAY REMAINING ON FARMS MAY 1, AND JANUARY 1 INVENTORIES OF HAY-CONSUMING ANIMALS ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES

†PRELIMINARY

‡ESTIMATED

The 1940-41 hay supply is about the same as the large supply of 2 years ago, and is 14 percent above the 1928-32 average. The number of hay-consuming animals on farms is a little larger than for the period 1928-32, and hay supplies per animal unit are about 10 percent above average. The 1940 yield of tame hay is considerably higher than a year ago in the northeastern section of the country, and in some of the Corn Belt States where drought curtailed yields last year. Yields are well above the 1929-38 average in practically all sections of the country, and supplies of hay per hay-consuming animal are generally large.

Hay production and consumption in relation to livestock, United States, 1919-40

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Indicated disappearance	Supply per hay consuming animal unit	Indicated disappearance per animal unit	Hay consuming animal units on farms Jan. 1 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
1919	92,487	7,532	100,019	90,709	1.13	1.02	88,795
1920	91,668	9,310	100,978	84,617	1.16	.98	86,774
1921	84,821	16,361	101,182	91,647	1.18	1.06	86,078
1922	95,152	9,535	104,687	93,321	1.24	1.10	84,628
1923	89,418	11,366	100,784	90,083	1.22	1.09	82,822
1924	91,454	10,701	102,155	89,430	1.27	1.11	80,367
1925	78,832	12,725	91,557	82,357	1.18	1.06	77,864
1926	76,025	9,200	85,225	76,736	1.13	1.02	75,478
1927	98,151	8,489	106,640	92,482	1.43	1.24	74,428
1928	83,842	14,158	98,000	89,327	1.30	1.19	75,318
1929	87,280	8,673	95,953	86,554	1.25	1.13	76,822
1930	74,734	9,399	84,133	76,408	1.08	.98	78,084
1931	74,723	7,725	82,448	73,805	1.03	.92	79,841
1932	83,747	8,643	92,390	81,463	1.12	.98	82,850
1933	74,942	10,927	85,869	78,275	1.00	.91	85,872
1934	59,999	7,594	67,593	62,659	.84	.77	80,866
1935	89,526	4,934	94,460	80,736	1.18	1.01	79,869
1936	70,386	13,724	84,110	78,063	1.07	.99	78,663
1937	82,617	6,047	88,664	76,011	1.14	.98	77,649
1938	91,531	12,653	104,184	87,807	1.34	1.13	78,017
1939	84,526	16,377	100,903	90,038	1.27	1.13	79,384
1940 2/ 3/	93,431	10,865	104,296		1.29		4/ 81,000

1/ Thousand head of (horses + mules + milk cows + 0.75 other cattle + 0.12 sheep).

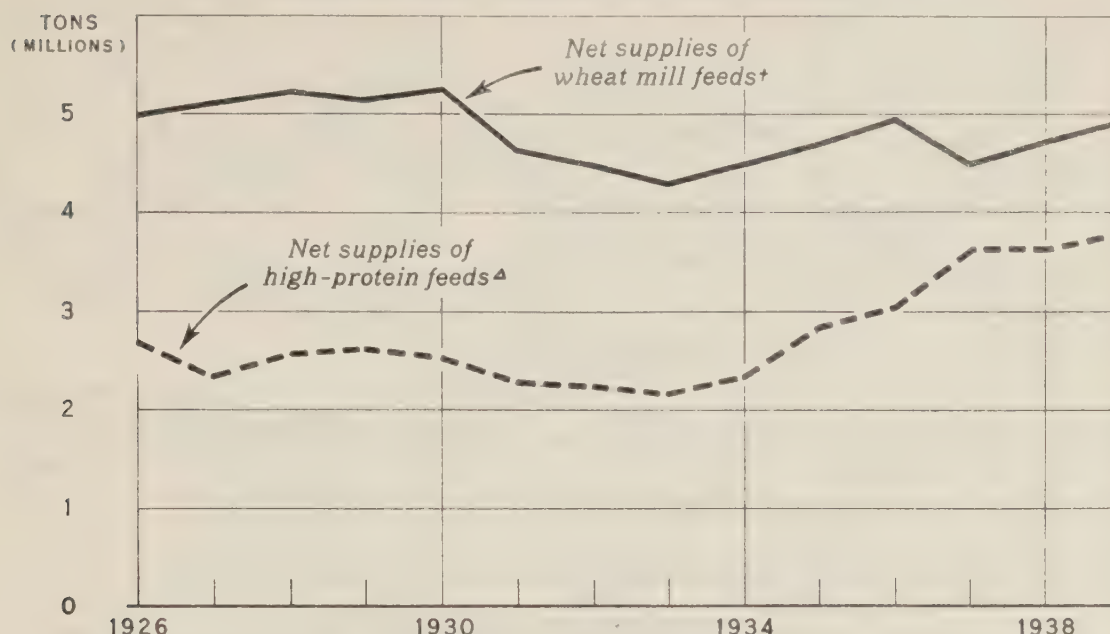
2/ Preliminary.

3/ October 1 estimate.

4/ Estimated.



# SUPPLIES OF HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS AND WHEAT MILL FEEDS, UNITED STATES, 1926-39\*



\* U. S. PRODUCTION PLUS NET IMPORTS OR MINUS NET EXPORTS

NEG. 34630

Δ COTTONSEED, LINSEED, SOYBEAN, COPRA, AND PEANUT CAKES AND MEALS, YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER

† YEAR BEGINNING JULY

DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Supplies of byproduct feed usually make up about 6 or 8 percent of the total feed supply. Since 1933 supplies of byproduct feeds have increased substantially as a result of the increased production of oilseed cakes and meals, as well as increased supplies of brewers' and distillers' grains. Supplies of high protein feeds available for 1940-41 are expected to be a little larger than the supply available during 1939-40. The production of wheat mill feeds may be about the same as last year, but imports are expected to be smaller.

Feedstuffs: Supplies of specified byproduct feeds available for domestic consumption, 1926-39

Marketing year 1/	Net supplies 2/ of cottonseed cake and meal	Net supplies 2/ of linseed cake and meal	Net supplies 2/ of soybean cake and meal	Total supplies 3/ of copra cake and meal	Total supplies 3/ of peanut cake and meal	Net supplies 2/ of five feeds	Net supplies 2/ of wheat mill feeds	Brewers' and distillers' grains 4/	Gluten feed and meal 4/	Alfalfa meal 4/	Molasses and dried beet pulp 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1926	2,083	462	32	91	10	2,678	4,995		645		183
1927	1,626	530	61	100	22	2,339	5,101		703	321	183
1928	1,870	476	91	115	18	2,570	5,220		702	381	165
1929	1,959	396	112	115	35	2,617	5,128		647	351	211
1930	1,916	370	122	102	18	2,528	5,246		541	302	285
1931	1,826	222	132	79	14	2,273	4,631		511	187	196
1932	1,786	220	113	100	17	2,236	4,482		590	169	263
1933	1,770	161	99	122	11	2,163	4,298		580	231	282
1934	1,660	222	287	116	49	2,334	4,490		456	211	245
1935	1,750	286	620	134	50	2,840	4,669	311	626	241	226
1936	1,974	303	548	142	69	3,036	4,942	367	551	355	295
1937	2,507	206	732	123	52	3,620	4,493	265	591	304	246
1938	2,104	246	1,063	132	75	3,620	4,703	252	623	282	339
1939 5/	1,900	400	1,275	170	40	3,785	4,925	261	680	280	286

1/ Year: Cottonseed cake and meal, year beginning August; other oilseed cakes and meals, and gluten feed and meal, year beginning October; wheat millfeeds, and brewers' and distillers' grains, year beginning July; alfalfa meal, year beginning June; molasses and dried beet pulp, year beginning September.

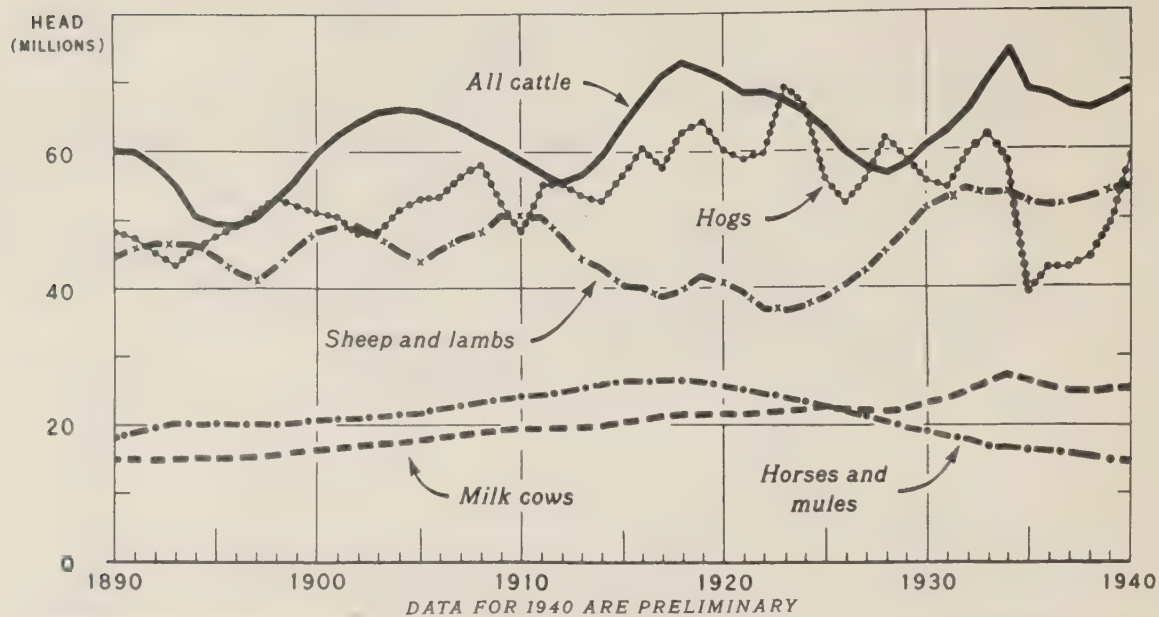
2/ United States production plus net imports or minus net exports, excluding cottonseed cake and meal used for fertilizer.

3/ United States production plus imports.

4/ United States production.

5/ Preliminary estimates.

# LIVESTOCK: NUMBER ON FARMS JAN. 1, UNITED STATES, 1890-1940



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 25253

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

From 1890-1920 there was a general increase in the number of cattle, hogs, and work stock on farms, while sheep numbers declined. Since 1920 there has been an upward trend in the number of milk cows and sheep, while other cattle, horses, mules, and hogs have declined. Hog numbers fluctuate somewhat more sharply than other classes of livestock, since hog production may be readily expanded and contracted.

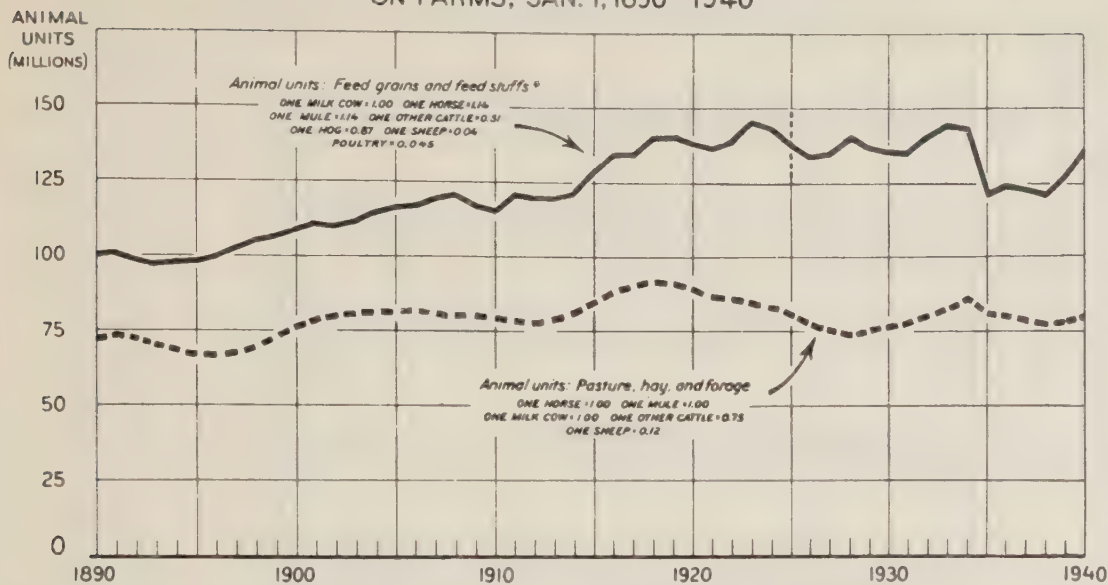
Livestock: Number on farms January 1, United States, 1890-1940

Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Horses and mules	Year	All cattle	Milk cows	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Horses and mules
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1890	60.0	15.0	48.1	44.5	18.1	1915	63.8	20.3	56.6	40.5	26.5
1891	60.0	15.1	47.4	46.1	18.7	1916	67.4	20.8	60.6	40.0	26.5
1892	58.1	15.2	45.2	46.7	19.3	1917	71.0	21.2	57.6	38.9	26.7
1893	55.1	15.2	43.7	46.8	19.8	1918	73.0	21.5	62.9	39.7	26.7
1894	51.7	15.2	46.5	46.3	20.3	1919	72.1	21.5	64.3	41.9	26.5
1895	49.5	15.2	47.6	44.7	20.6						
1896	49.2	15.3	49.2	42.5	20.7	1920	70.4	21.5	60.2	40.7	25.7
1897	50.4	15.4	51.2	41.1	20.6	1921	68.7	21.5	58.9	39.5	25.1
1898	52.9	15.6	53.3	43.2	20.6	1922	68.8	21.9	59.8	36.9	24.6
1899	55.9	16.1	51.6	45.8	20.7	1923	67.5	22.1	69.3	36.8	24.0
						1924	66.0	22.3	66.6	37.1	23.3
1900	59.7	16.5	51.1	48.1	21.0	1925	63.4	22.6	55.8	38.5	22.6
1901	62.6	16.7	50.7	49.1	21.1	1926	60.6	22.4	52.1	40.4	22.0
1902	64.4	17.0	47.9	49.2	21.2	1927	58.2	22.3	55.5	42.4	21.2
1903	66.0	17.2	48.1	47.5	21.5	1928	57.3	22.2	61.9	45.3	20.4
1904	66.4	17.5	51.6	45.5	21.8	1929	58.9	22.4	59.0	48.4	19.7
1905	66.1	17.8	53.2	43.8	22.1						
1906	65.0	18.2	53.6	45.5	22.5	1930	61.0	23.0	55.7	51.6	19.1
1907	63.8	18.6	56.5	47.3	22.9	1931	63.0	23.8	54.8	53.2	18.5
1908	62.0	19.0	58.4	48.2	23.4	1932	65.8	24.9	59.3	54.0	17.8
1909	60.8	19.2	52.5	50.8	23.8	1933	70.2	25.9	62.1	53.1	17.3
						1934	74.3	26.9	58.6	53.7	17.0
1910	59.0	19.4	48.1	50.2	24.2	1935	68.5	26.1	39.0	52.2	16.7
1911	57.2	19.4	55.4	50.6	24.8	1936	67.9	25.4	42.8	52.0	16.3
1912	55.7	19.5	55.4	47.9	25.3	1937	66.8	25.0	42.8	52.5	16.0
1913	56.6	19.6	53.7	44.7	25.7	1938	66.1	24.8	44.2	52.7	15.6
1914	59.5	19.8	52.9	43.1	26.2	1939	66.8	25.1	49.3	53.8	15.2
						1940 1/	68.8	25.3	58.3	54.5	14.9
						1941					

1/ Preliminary.



# ANIMAL UNIT EQUIVALENTS OF TOTAL LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, JAN. 1, 1890 - 1940



\* THESE VALUES APPLY TO PERIOD 1925 - 32. PRIOR TO 1925, ADJUSTMENTS WERE MADE TO COVER CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS OF NUMBERS ON JANUARY 1, AND FEED CONSUMPTION DURING THE YEAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 25252 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During most of the period 1890-1920, the trend in grain-consuming and hay-consuming animal units was upward. From 1920 to 1933 the number of animals leveled off, and in 1934 there was a rather sharp reduction in the numbers of both of these classes of livestock as a result of the drought. Feed supplies were comparatively small during the 3 years following, and livestock numbers made little increase until 1938. Since January 1938 there has been a substantial increase in the number of grain-consuming animal units. On January 1, 1940, the number of animal units was only slightly below the 1928-32 average, and allowing for some decrease in the number of animal units during 1940, the number on January 1, 1941, will probably be about 5 percent below this average.

Animal unit equivalents of total livestock on farms, United States, January 1, 1890-1940

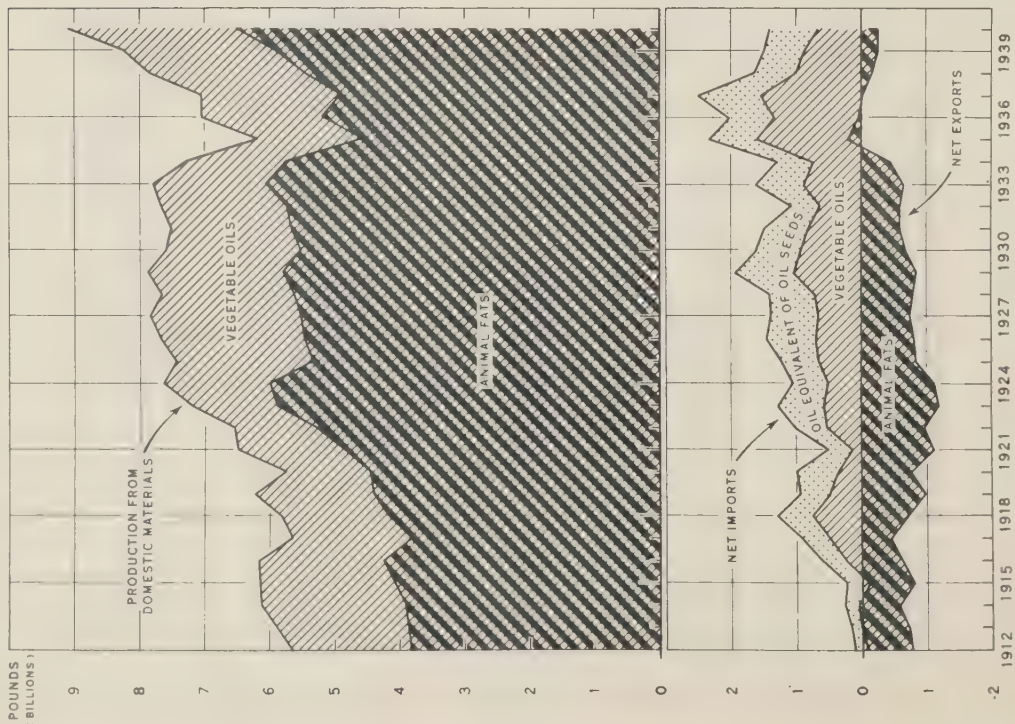
Year	Feed grain- consuming animal units 1/	Hay, forage, and pasture- consuming animal units 2/	Year	Feed grain- consuming animal units 1/	Hay, forage, and pasture- consuming animal units 2/
	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions
1890	100.0	72.2	1915	130.6	84.3
1891	100.6	73.0	1916	135.2	87.1
1892	99.1	72.3	1917	134.6	89.9
1893	97.3	70.6	1918	140.1	91.6
1894	98.3	68.5	1919	141.7	91.0
1895	98.5	66.9	1920	138.8	88.8
1896	99.6	66.5	1921	137.3	86.8
1897	101.9	67.3	1922	138.7	86.1
1898	105.1	69.4	1923	145.9	84.6
1899	106.2	72.2	1924	143.2	82.8
1900	108.7	75.7	1925	138.7	80.4
1901	110.4	78.1	1926	133.6	77.9
1902	109.9	79.7	1927	135.5	75.5
1903	111.6	81.0	1928	140.5	74.4
1904	114.8	81.5	1929	137.0	75.3
1905	116.3	81.4	1930	135.8	76.8
1906	117.1	81.3	1931	134.9	78.1
1907	119.3	81.0	1932	139.5	79.8
1908	120.8	80.4	1933	144.5	82.8
1909	118.1	80.3	1934	143.1	85.9
1910	116.7	79.3	1935	120.3	80.9
1911	122.8	78.7	1936	123.1	79.9
1912	121.7	77.7	1937	122.8	78.7
1913	121.2	78.4	1938	121.6	77.6
1914	122.7	80.9	1939	127.3	78.0
			1940 3/	136.7	79.4

1/ Weighted as follows: milk cows, 1.00; other cattle, 0.51; hogs, 0.87; sheep, 0.04; horses and mules, 1.14; poultry, 0.045.

2/ Weighted as follows: milk cows, 1.00; other cattle, 0.75; sheep, 0.12; horses and mules, 1.00.

3/ Preliminary.

# PRODUCTION OF AND NET TRADE IN ANIMAL FATS AND VEGETABLE OILS, UNITED STATES, 1912-40



Production of fats and oils from domestic materials is expected to total over 9 billion pounds in 1940. Production of both animal fats and vegetable oils is of record size. Lard, greases, tallow, soybean oil, and linseed oil have accounted for most of the gain over 1939. Little change in exports and imports is apparent, despite the sharp increase in domestic output. Domestic consumption of fats and oils is expected to total at least 10 billion pounds in 1940 - somewhat more in 1941. Lard and grease production will be reduced next year.

## Production, net trade, and apparent disappearance of animal fats and vegetable oils, United States, 1912-39 1/2

Year	Production from domestic materials			Net imports or net exports			Apparent disappearance		
	Animal fats and oils (in- cluding marine)	Vegetable oils	Total	Oil equiva- lent of oilseeds	Vegetable oils (in- cluding marine)	Animal fats and oils (in- cluding marine)	Total	Per capita 2/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	
1912	3,825	1,826	5,651	200	- 99	- 672	5,085	53.5	
1913	---	---	---	151	6	- 711	---	---	
1914	3,917	2,220	6,137	228	46	- 582	5,827	59.5	
1915	---	---	---	359	-128	- 673	---	---	
1916	4,258	1,920	6,178	372	227	- 618	6,136	60.9	
1917	3,826	1,821	5,647	428	772	- 452	6,083	59.5	
1918	4,188	1,627	5,815	537	752	- 717	6,374	61.5	
1919	4,420	1,809	6,229	448	479	- 980	6,177	58.8	
1920	4,467	1,286	5,753	631	360	- 769	5,854	54.9	
1921	4,842	1,654	6,496	374	124	-1,127	5,997	55.4	
1922	5,297	1,251	6,548	488	521	- 973	6,800	61.9	
1923	5,895	1,296	7,191	712	565	-1,205	7,266	65.1	
1924	5,949	1,680	7,629	545	504	-1,134	7,455	65.9	
1925	5,348	2,092	7,440	589	633	- 838	7,819	68.1	
1926	5,469	2,202	7,671	756	689	- 818	7,972	68.4	
1927	5,527	2,312	7,839	740	646	- 748	8,187	69.3	
1928	5,630	2,030	7,660	702	700	- 796	8,420	70.2	
1929	5,806	2,062	7,868	887	1,030	- 852	8,723	71.8	
1930	5,534	2,061	7,595	680	924	- 687	8,385	68.1	
1931	5,676	1,838	7,514	661	807	- 601	8,336	67.2	
1932	5,754	1,911	7,665	447	620	- 604	8,007	64.1	
1933	6,070	1,720	7,790	738	873	- 652	8,177	65.1	
1934	5,754	1,531	7,285	565	734	- 458	8,612	68.1	
1935	4,569	1,612	6,181	747	1,390	- 204	8,661	68.1	
1936	5,205	1,846	7,051	682	1,322	17	9,075	70.8	
1937	4,911	2,148	7,059	956	1,542	- 29	9,267	71.9	
1938	5,472	2,377	7,849	642	1,000	- 168	9,111	70.2	
1939 1/2	5,902	2,349	8,251	622	870	- 246	9,665	73.9	
1940									

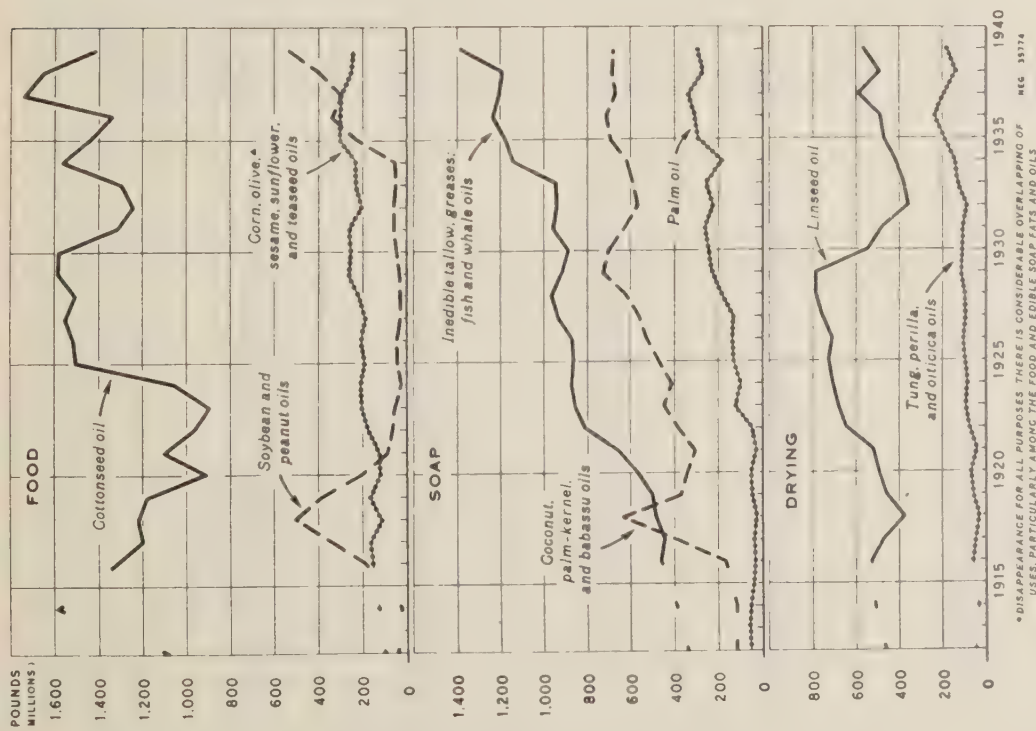
Compiled as follows:

Production, based on reports of Bureau of Census except for butter and lard; net trade from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, stocks, and trade.

- 1/ Revised series.
- 2/ Net exports are indicated by a minus sign.
- 3/ Based on July 1 population.
- 4/ Preliminary.



ESTIMATED TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE OF SPECIFIED FATS AND OILS,  
GROUPED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL USES, UNITED STATES, 1912-39\*



Despite the sharp gains in production and consumption of soybean oil in recent years, cottonseed oil continues far in the lead among the edible vegetable oils. The trend in consumption of soap fats and oils has been upward during the past 28 years. In 1939 soap accounted for nearly one-fifth of the total utilization of fats and oils in the United States. Consumption of drying oils has followed changes in the building cycle, with consumption of the faster-drying oils, tung, perilla, and oiticica, tending to increase in relation to that for linseed oil.

Estimated total disappearance of specified fats and oils, grouped according to principal uses, United States, 1912-39 1/

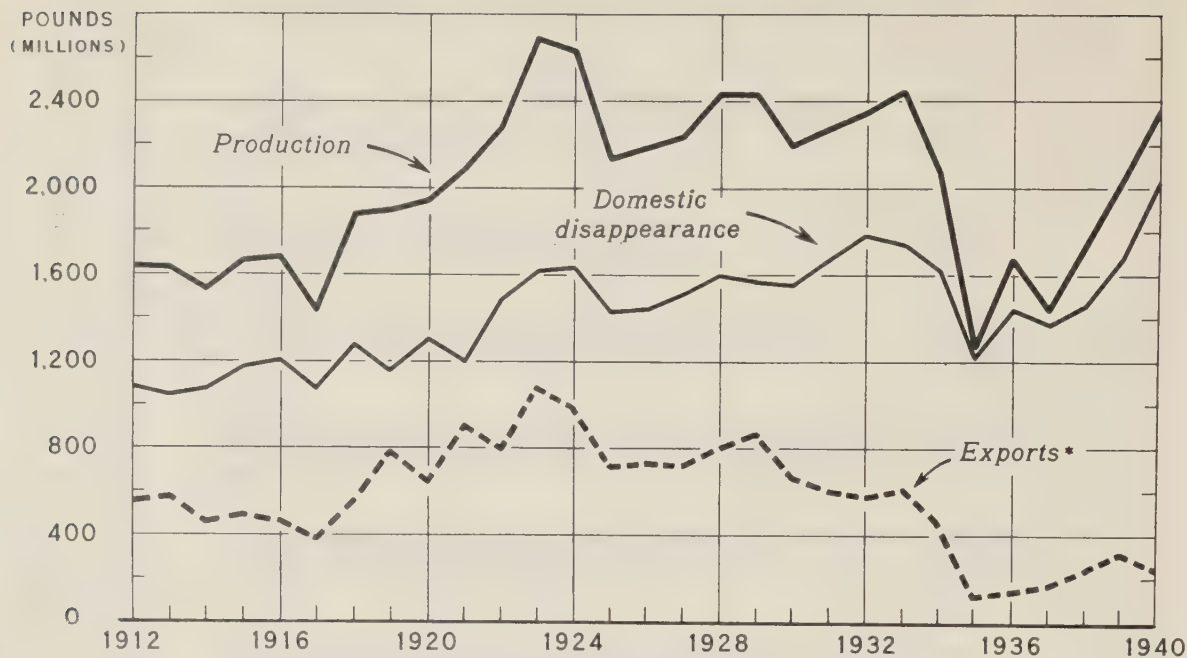
Year	Cottonseed oil	Soybean and peanut oils	Corn, edible : olive, : sesame, : sunflower:fish oils: and : and : teased : oils :	Inedible : tallow, : greases, : kernel : and : and whale: babassu : oil :	Coconut, palm- : oil :	Palm oil :	Linseed oil :	Tung, perilla, and oiticica oils
Year	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1912	1,082	33	95	2/ 337	113	53	461	43
1913						54		
1914	1,589	21	127	2/ 391	116	49	510	30
1915						34		
1916	1,321	187	156	2/ 463	168	29	526	58
1917	1,198	339	164	2/ 441	390	34	471	42
1918	1,218	500	114	2/ 482	634	21	370	43
1919	1,178	387	163	500	374	42	458	56
1920	911	200	119	566	345	45	492	67
1921	1,099	81	124	659	304	23	520	38
1922	966	61	175	813	383	46	640	70
1923	891	51	203	860	443	124	678	89
1924	1,053	24	209	873	423	95	707	81
1925	1,502	38	192	865	473	133	726	93
1926	1,514	45	209	871	529	136	714	100
1927	1,553	25	189	937	563	133	756	90
1928	1,507	27	216	968	620	185	785	97
1929	1,585	31	263	920	730	228	789	115
1930	1,584	43	253	888	700	245	544	108
1931	1,315	57	263	960	632	261	479	104
1932	1,240	55	206	941	571	223	358	87
1933	1,295	46	233	948	589	257	380	130
1934	1,566	57	233	1,142	618	183	417	140
1935	1,441	225	303	1,179	692	293	470	192
1936	1,340	343	303	1,232	711	309	485	234
1937	1,746	292	298	1,207	674	339	590	192
1938	1,658	396	250	1,194	683	270	490	137
1939	1,414	538	237	1,380	679	292	561	177
1940								

Computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ Disappearance for all purposes. There is considerable overlapping of uses, particularly among the food and edible soap fats and oils.

2/ Estimated on the basis of partial data.

# LARD: PRODUCTION, DISAPPEARANCE, AND EXPORTS, UNITED STATES, 1912-40



\* INCLUDING SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES TERRITORIES

NEG. 38595

Lard production in 1940 was restored to the pre-drought (1924-33) level. But because of increased competition from vegetable oils and whale oil abroad, war-induced restrictions of purchases by the United Kingdom, and the blockade of most of continental Europe, exports remained small. A record quantity of lard was consumed domestically at low prices. If the war in Europe continues, no increase in exports is expected in 1941. But lard production in 1941 will be somewhat smaller than in 1940.

Lard: Production, stocks January 1, exports, and disappearance, United States, 1912-40

Year	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Exports	Shipments to United States territories	Total exports and shipments 1/	Apparent domestic disappearance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1912	1,639	---	553	4	556	1,083
1913	1,633	---	575	5	580	1,053
1914	1,535	---	460	5	464	1,071
1915	1,669	---	487	5	492	1,177
1916	1,685	63	454	6	460	1,208
1917	1,436	81	382	4	386	1,076
1918	1,881	55	555	3	558	1,273
1919	1,904	104	784	4	788	1,158
1920	1,943	63	635	7	642	1,304
1921	2,092	59	893	10	903	1,201
1922	2,283	48	787	10	797	1,484
1923	2,692	49	1,060	14	1,074	1,618
1924	2,635	49	971	14	986	1,638
1925	2,133	61	708	11	719	1,432
1926	2,185	42	717	16	733	1,444
1927	2,240	50	702	16	717	1,518
1928	2,432	55	783	18	801	1,600
1929	2,435	85	848	19	866	1,572
1930	2,201	82	656	18	674	1,557
1931	2,279	51	578	23	601	1,678
1932	2,351	51	552	24	576	1,786
1933	2,446	41	584	28	612	1,743
1934	2,066	133	435	23	458	1,623
1935	1,267	118	97	18	115	1,218
1936	1,673	53	112	25	137	1,443
1937	1,441	146	137	26	163	1,371
1938	1,750	54	205	29	234	1,462
1939	2/ 2,037	107	277	34	311	2/ 1,672
1940		162				
1941						

Trade figures, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

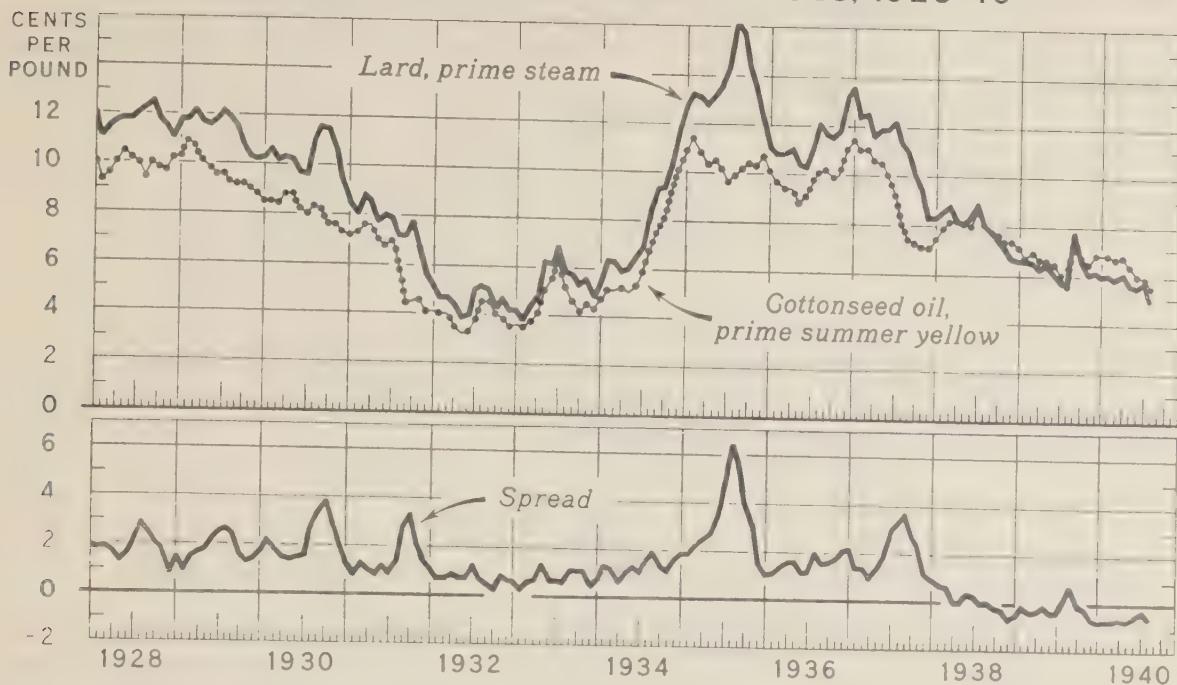
Apparent domestic disappearance computed from data on production, stocks, and trade.

1/ Total of unrounded numbers.

2/ Preliminary.



# PRICES OF LARD AT CHICAGO AND COTTONSEED OIL AT NEW YORK, AND SPREAD BETWEEN THESE PRICES, 1928-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 35617

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

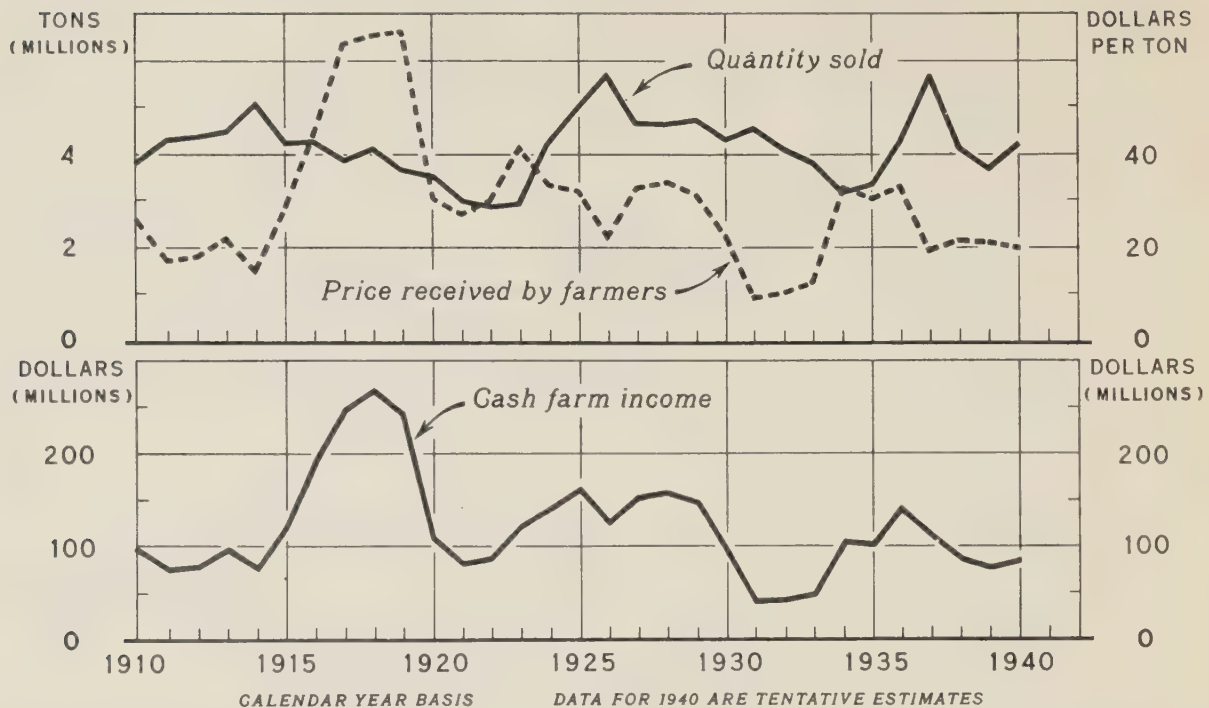
Because cottonseed oil is used principally in vegetable cooking fats in competition with lard, its price tends to follow the price of lard fairly closely. Variations in the spread between prices of the two products arise mainly from relative differences in supply. During the past two years, the price of lard has been unusually low in comparison with that of cottonseed oil, chiefly because of the large supply of lard that has been available for domestic use. Lard supplies are expected to be reduced somewhat in 1941.

Price per pound of lard at Chicago, cottonseed oil at New York,  
and spread between these prices, by months, 1928-40

Year	Lard, prime steam											
	January Cents	February Cents	March Cents	April Cents	May Cents	June Cents	July Cents	August Cents	September Cents	October Cents	November Cents	December Cents
1928	11.9	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.5	11.8	11.5	11.0
1929	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.6	10.8	10.3	10.2
1930	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.7	9.6	11.0	11.5	11.4	10.7	9.5
1931	8.5	8.1	8.9	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.2	7.8	6.7	5.6
1932	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.2
1933	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.8	6.3	6.2	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.8
1934	5.5	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.9	8.4	9.4	9.4	5.5	4.8
1935	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.3	16.2	15.8	14.4	10.3	11.7
1936	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	10.3	11.0	12.1	11.7	13.4	12.2	12.2
1937	13.6	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.8	13.1
1938	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.1	7.8	10.0	9.5	8.3
1939	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.7
1940	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.8	6.6	6.1	6.2
Year	Cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow											
	January Cents	February Cents	March Cents	April Cents	May Cents	June Cents	July Cents	August Cents	September Cents	October Cents	November Cents	December Cents
1928	10.0	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.7	10.2
1929	10.3	10.9	10.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8
1930	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.3
1931	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.0	6.5	7.0	5.8	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.3
1932	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.1
1933	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	5.0	5.5	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.5
1934	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.3
1935	10.9	11.4	10.8	10.3	10.5	10.1	5.9	6.8	7.5	8.1	9.2	10.1
1936	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.7
1937	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.5	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.0	11.0
1938	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	9.2	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1
1939	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.5	8.6	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.4
1940	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.9
Year	Spread											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1928	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	.8
1929	1.5	.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.4
1930	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.1	2.2
1931	1.3	.8	1.3	1.0	.8	1.2	.9	1.4	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.5
1932	1.1	.7	.7	.9	.7	.7	1.3	.7	.5	.3	.9	.7
1933	.6	.3	.6	.7	1.3	.7	.7	.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	.5
1934	.8	1.3	1.2	.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6
1935	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.7	6.3	5.6	4.0	3.1	1.5
1936	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1
1937	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.2
1938	.9	.7	.6	.0	.0	.4	.3	.0	.0	-.2	-.3	-.7
1939	-.5	-.1	-.4	-.3	-.1	-.4	-.4	.1	.7	-.2	-.4	-.7
1940	-.9	-.8	-.8	-.7	-.8	-.5	-.2	-.7	-.8			

Compiled as follows: Lard from the National Provisioner, average of weekly quotations; cottonseed oil, 1928-33 from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, average of daily quotations; beginning 1934 from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# COTTONSEED: SALES, PRICE, AND CASH INCOME, UNITED STATES, 1910-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 38634 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production and sales of cottonseed in 1940 have been somewhat larger than in 1939. But prices are slightly lower, with the result that the cash farm income from sales of cottonseed probably will be only moderately larger this year than last. Reduced lard production and improvement in domestic demand, resulting from increases in industrial activity and consumer income, will be strengthening factors for cottonseed prices in 1941.

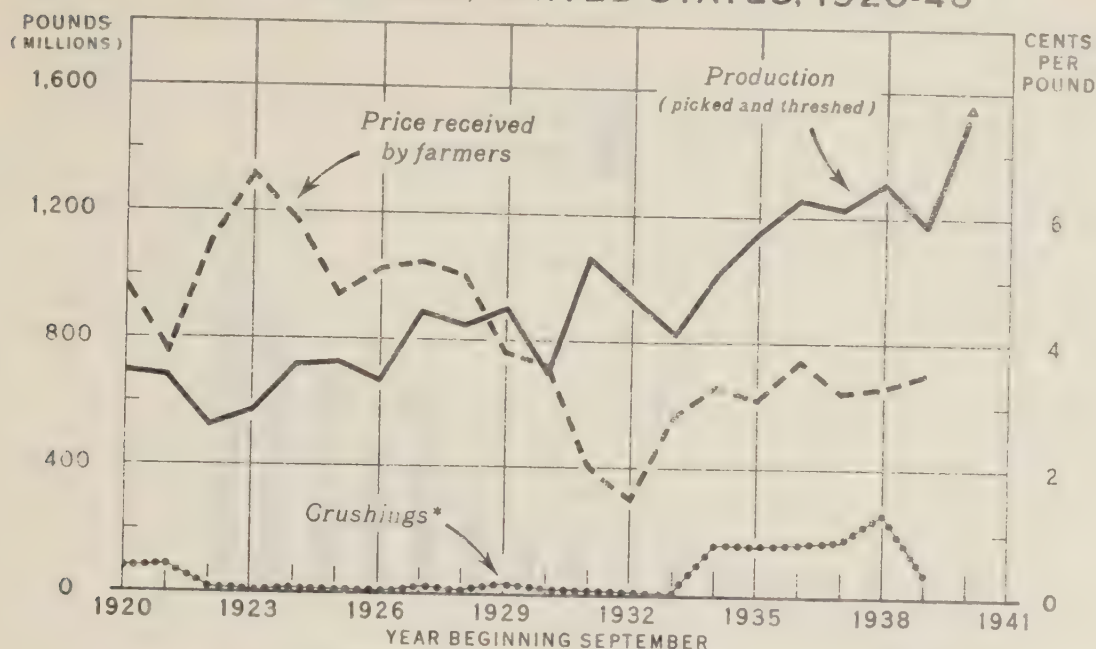
Cottonseed: Sales, price, and cash income, United States, 1910-40

Calendar year	Quantity sold	Price per ton received by farmers	Cash farm income	Calendar year	Quantity sold	Price per ton received by farmers	Cash farm income
	1,000 tons	Dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 tons	Dollars	1,000 dollars
1910	3,805	26.06	99,169	1925	5,026	32.07	161,192
1911	4,302	17.50	75,300	1926	5,709	22.39	127,834
1912	4,376	18.10	79,229	1927	4,662	32.89	153,341
1913	4,480	21.85	97,902	1928	4,660	33.99	158,420
1914	5,052	15.27	77,174	1929	4,731	31.48	148,943
1915	4,259	28.87	122,948	1930	4,337	22.42	97,234
1916	4,286	44.99	192,834	1931	4,556	9.13	41,614
1917	3,914	63.65	249,118	1932	4,110	10.26	42,180
1918	4,112	65.38	268,874	1933	3,854	12.64	48,713
1919	3,692	66.02	243,727	1934	3,210	32.51	104,331
1920	3,540	30.82	109,106	1935	3,361	30.78	103,458
1921	3,009	27.40	82,442	1936	4,259	33.23	141,519
1922	2,898	30.13	87,330	1937	5,711	19.86	113,399
1923	2,948	41.09	121,133	1938	4,122	21.51	88,670
1924	4,218	33.29	140,429	1939	3,711	21.16	78,529

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



# PEANUTS, FARMERS' STOCK: PRODUCTION, PRICE, AND CRUSHINGS, UNITED STATES, 1920-40



\*YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER. PEANUTS IN THE HULL 1920-33

NEG. 38633

DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY

▲ PRODUCTION INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1

Peanut production attained a new high level in 1940. Crashings in the 1940-41 marketing season may exceed the record-large crashings of the 1938-39 season. With the continuation of the peanut-diversion program, and with improved demand for most peanut products this season compared with last, peanut prices are likely to be maintained near the relatively stable level that prevailed during the past 6 seasons.

Peanuts, farmers' stock: Production, price, and crashings, United States, 1920-40

Crop year	Production (picked and threshed)				Average price:		Crashings	Crashings as percentage of production
	Va., N.C., Tenn.	S.C., Ga., Ala., Fla., Miss.	Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	Total 1/	per pound received by farmers 2/	3/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million pounds	Percent	
1920	243	388	65	696	4.8	75	10.8	
1921	273	338	68	678	3.9	84	12.4	
1922	227	243	54	523	5.4	13	2.5	
1923	310	212	46	568	6.5	2	.4	
1924	284	394	35	713	5.8	10	1.4	
1925	381	303	37	722	4.5	8	1.1	
1926	371	241	51	662	4.8	1	.2	
1927	382	375	87	844	5.1	20	2.4	
1928	388	342	114	844	5.0	7	.8	
1929	395	408	96	898	3.8	29	3.2	
1930	285	344	68	697	3.6	12	1.7	
1931	455	506	94	1,056	2.0	9	.9	
1932	388	443	110	941	1.5	8	.9	
1933	301	397	121	820	2.8	3	.4	
1934	416	506	88	1,010	3.3	159	15.7	
1935	418	592	137	1,147	3.1	156	13.6	
1936	418	724	110	1,253	3.7	165	13.2	
1937	500	610	114	1,224	3.3	171	14.0	
1938	401	753	151	1,306	3.3	260	19.9	
1939 4/	486	532	161	1,180	3.4	72	6.1	
1940 5/	471	826	215	1,511				
1941								

Crashings, peanuts in the hull, Bureau of the Census, 1920-33.

1/ Total of unrounded numbers.

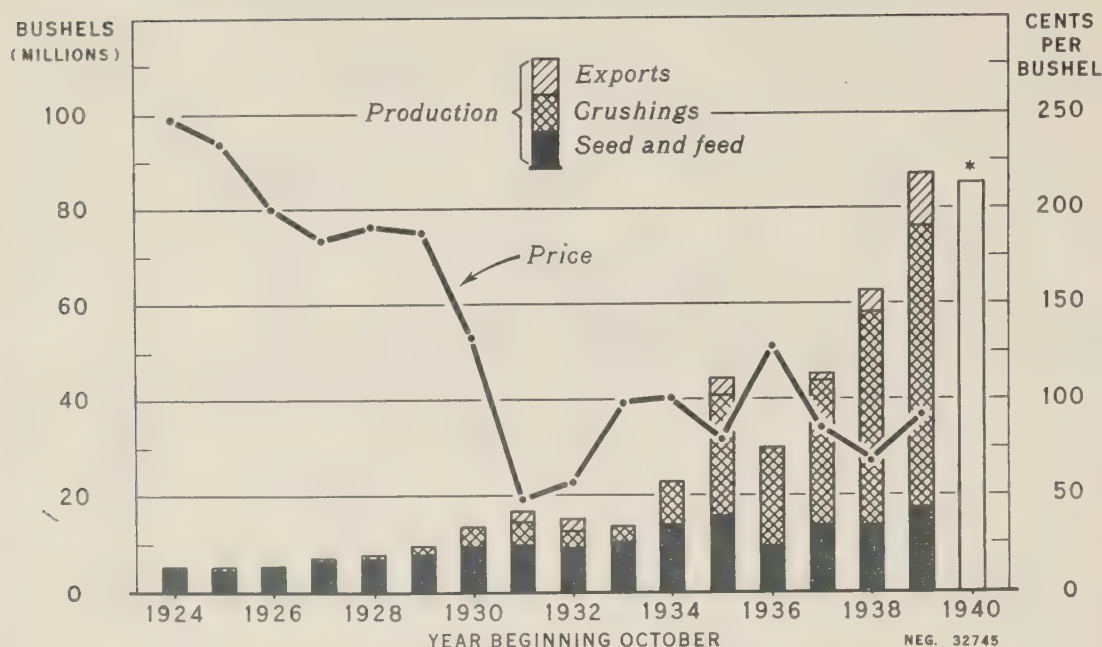
2/ Revised series; year beginning September.

3/ Year beginning October.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Indicated September 1.

# SOYBEANS: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1924-40



DATA FOR 1939 ARE PRELIMINARY

\*PRODUCTION INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1

Despite a record acreage, yield per acre and total production of soybeans in 1940 were below those of 1939. However, exports of soybeans to the Netherlands and Scandinavia, the principal foreign outlets last season, probably will be negligible this season. The decrease in exports will be greater than the decrease in production and more soybeans will be available for crushing than a year earlier. The effect of increased domestic supplies on prices in 1940-41 will be offset to some extent by improvement in the demand for soybean oil. But the demand for cake and meal may not improve since feed supplies generally are plentiful. High prices for soybeans in the 1920's resulted largely from the fact that the greater part of the crop in those years was used for seed.

Soybeans: Production, stocks, net trade, disappearance, and price, United States, 1924-40

Year beginning October	Production	Factory stocks Oct. 1	Net imports or net exports 1/	Domestic disappearance			Average price per bushel received by farmers
				Total	Seed and feed 2/	Crushings	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Cents
1924	4,947	5	3/ 65	5,015	4,708	307	247
1925	4,875	2	3/ 62	4,939	4,588	351	234
1926	5,239	4/	3/ 68	5,305	4,970	335	200
1927	6,938	2	71	7,011	6,452	559	183
1928	7,880	4/	77	7,887	7,004	883	190
1929	9,398	70	64	9,416	7,750	1,666	187
1930	13,471	116	54	13,147	9,078	4,069	132
1931	16,733	494	-2,112	14,993	10,268	4,725	48
1932	14,975	122	-2,437	12,602	9,132	3,470	56
1933	13,147	58	6	13,185	10,131	3,054	99
1934	23,095	26	- 14	22,788	13,683	9,105	101
1935	44,378	319	-3,486	40,850	15,669	25,181	79
1936	29,983	361	- 2	30,049	9,431	20,618	128
1937	45,272	293	-1,365	43,860	13,550	30,310	84
1938	62,729	340	-4,398	57,706	13,058	44,648	68
1939 5/	87,409	965					
1940 6/	85,509						
1941							

Compiled as follows:

Stocks and crushings from Bureau of the Census.

Imports, and exports beginning January 1937, from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Net exports are indicated by a minus sign.

2/ Revised series. Computed from total disappearance and crushings.

3/ Partly estimated.

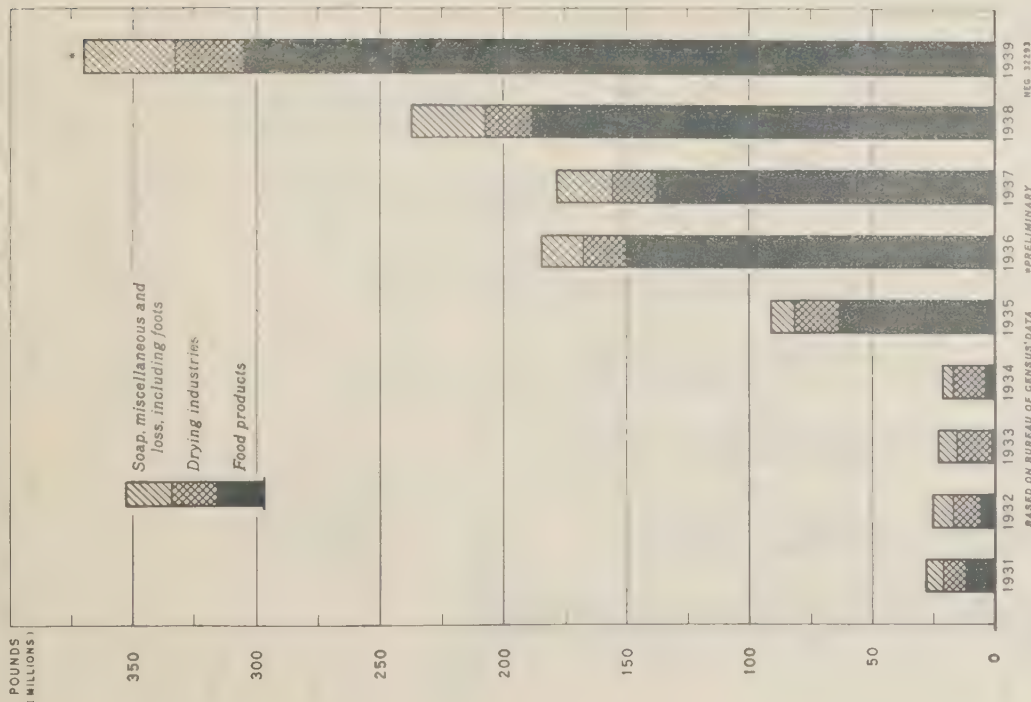
4/ Less than 500 bushels.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Indicated September 1.



FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF SOYBEAN OIL, BY CLASSES OF PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1931-39



Before 1935, soybean oil in the United States was used principally in paints and varnishes. Although the quantity used in this field has increased somewhat with the sharp increase in domestic production that has since occurred, soybean oil in recent years has been used largely in food products, chiefly in vegetable cooking fats in competition with lard. In 1939, food uses accounted for more than 80 percent of the total factory consumption, drying uses for less than 10 percent.

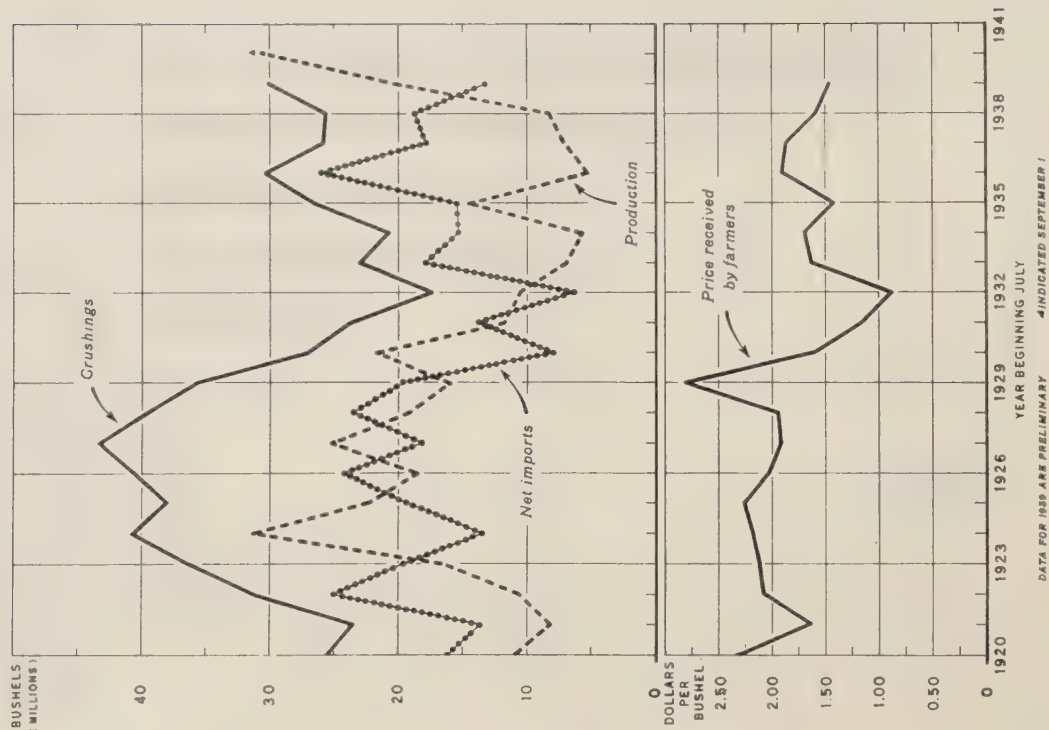
Soybean oil: Factory consumption, by classes of products, and total disappearance, United States, 1931-39

Year	Com- pounds	1,000	Oil- pounds	1,000	Other pounds	1,000	Drying pounds	1,000	Soap pounds	1,000	Loss pounds	1,000	Total pounds
	and veg- table cooking fats		oleo- margarine		prod- ucts		in- dust- ry						
1931	10,869	623	---	8,901	3,816	2,051	1,625	27,885	35,145				
1932	4,889	3	180	11,593	5,571	1,875	1,158	25,269	39,255				
1933	489	7	460	14,274	4,235	2,626	867	22,958	31,651				
1934	2,735	24	509	13,353	1,354	2,109	823	20,907	30,682				
1935	52,452	1,740	9,421	17,871	2,549	1,665	5,468	91,166	103,111				
1936	113,897	14,262	21,598	17,419	5,023	3,405	8,959	184,563	222,234				
1937	90,798	31,793	15,530	17,157	10,274	3,038	9,926	178,516	183,021				
1938	137,133	39,885	11,280	18,847	10,897	5,340	14,046	237,428	305,395				
1939	201,599	70,822	32,345	28,220	11,177	9,332	16,265	369,760	494,712				
1940													

Factory consumption from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

- 1/ Paints, varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing inks.
- 2/ Cutting fluid, core oil, candles, lamp oil, livestock fly spray, rubber substitutes, sticker for lead arsenate spray, waterproofing cement, etc.
- 3/ Mostly foots, used chiefly in soap.

FLAXSEED: PRODUCTION, NET IMPORTS, CRUSHINGS,  
AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1920-40



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NEG. 38817 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Flaxseed crushings are influenced by the demand for linseed oil for use in paints, and hence tend to accompany changes in the building cycle, now in the upward phase. The quantity of flaxseed crushed in the United States in 1940-41 probably will be the largest in 11 years, but prices may be the lowest since 1932. Because of the near-record production of flaxseed in the United States in 1940, and the virtual closing of continental European markets to world trade, the supply of flaxseed in South America is expected to be burdensome this winter when the new crop is harvested. United States imports of flaxseed in 1940-41 probably will be the smallest in many years. Most of the increase in crushings will be in domestic flaxseed.

Flaxseed: Supply, crushings, and price per bushel,  
United States, 1920-40

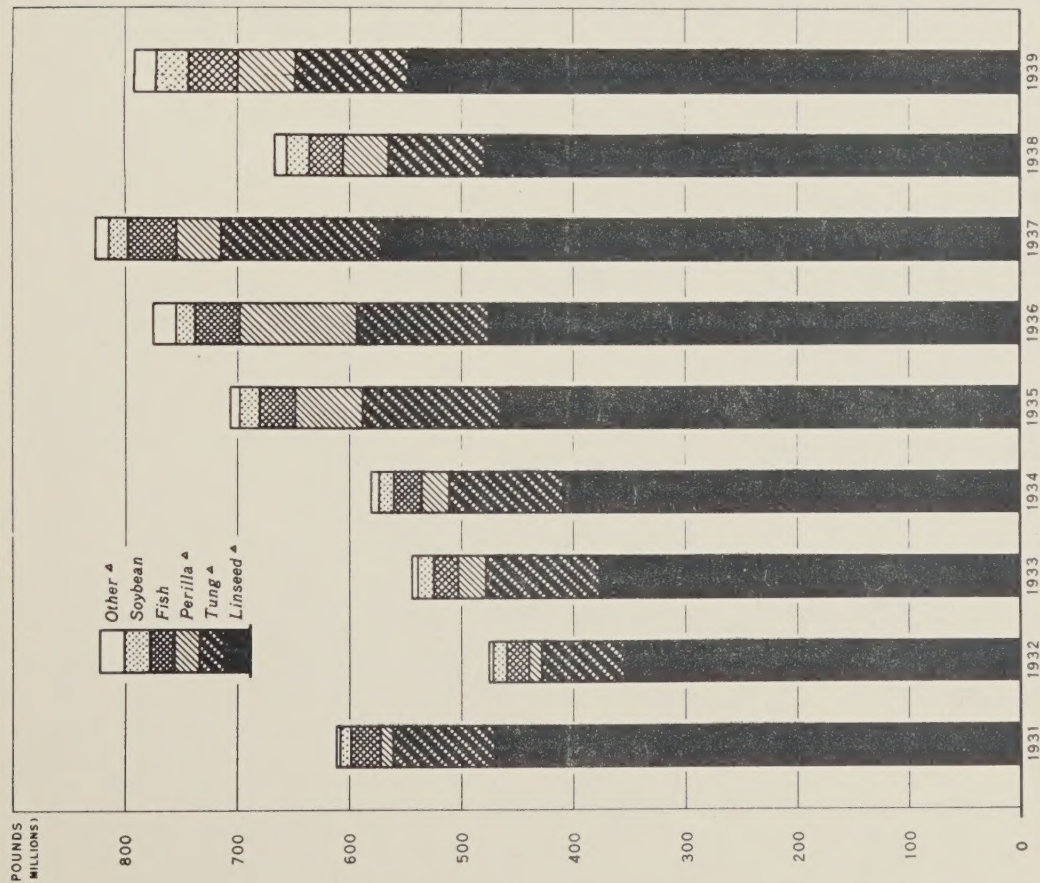
Year begin- ning July	Farm, com- mercial and: factory stocks	Production: July 1	Net imports	Total supply	Crush- ings	Average price received by farmers
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Dol.
1920		10,900	16,169		25,558	2.33
1921	5,680	8,107	13,630	27,417	23,505	1.65
1922	1,387	10,520	25,006	36,913	31,062	2.08
1923	3,498	16,563	19,577	39,638	36,201	2.12
1924	1,856	31,220	13,419	46,495	40,724	2.18
1925	3,973	22,334	19,354	45,661	38,037	2.26
1926	4,713	18,531	24,224	47,468	40,582	2.03
1927	5,650	25,174	18,112	48,936	43,243	1.92
1928	4,170	19,118	23,494	46,782	39,595	1.94
1929	5,019	15,924	19,652	40,595	35,504	2.81
1930	3,222	21,673	7,813	32,708	27,054	1.61
1931	2,483	11,755	13,849	28,087	23,700	1.17
1932	2,900	11,511	6,213	20,624	17,370	.88
1933	2,100	6,904	17,901	26,905	23,006	1.63
1934	2,513	5,661	15,332	23,506	20,720	1.70
1935	2,181	14,520	15,388	32,089	26,544	1.42
1936	3,331	5,273	26,096	34,700	30,340	1.90
1937	3,339	7,089	17,861	28,289	25,870	1.87
1938	2,199	8,152	18,744	29,095	25,569	1.59
1939 1/	2,296	20,330	13,212	35,838	30,078	1.46
1940	1/3,911	2/30,662				

Factory stocks and crushings, Bureau of the Census. Net imports,  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

1/ Preliminary.  
2/ Indicated September 1.



# CONSUMPTION OF OILS IN THE DRYING INDUSTRIES. UNITED STATES, 1931-39



AS INCE DRYING OILS ARE USED DIRECTLY AS WELL AS IN FACTORY CONSUMPTION THESE FIGURES REPRESENT TOTAL DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE EXCLUDING THE SMALL QUANTITIES REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AS USED IN SOAP, SHORTENINGS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 37740

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## Estimated total consumption of fats and oils in the drying industries, United States, 1931-39

Year	Linseed : oil lb.	Tung : oil lb.	Perilla : oil lb.	Fish : oil lb.	Soybean : oil lb.
1931	471	90	11	27	9
1932	354	74	11	20	12
1933	376	102	25	22	14
1934	409	112	24	25	13
1935	465	124	60	32	18
1936	478	115	105	40	17
1937	571	143	39	44	17
1938	480	87	41	30	19
1939	549	101	51	43	28
1940					

Year	Castor : oil lb.	Oilseeds : oil lb.	Other : oil lb.	Total : oil lb.	Linseed : oil as percentage of total
1931	2	—	1	612	77.1
1932	2	—	2	474	74.6
1933	2	—	2	544	69.0
1934	3	—	4	589	69.4
1935	4	—	4	708	65.7
1936	5	3	13	776	61.6
1937	8	4	4	830	68.8
1938	6	5	4	673	71.3
1939	12	19	9	812	67.6
1940					

Includes utilization in paint, varnish, linoleum, oilcloth, and printing ink. Paint and varnish account for about 80 percent of the total use. Data are from reports of the Bureau of the Census on factory consumption, except as noted.

1/ Drying oils are used directly as well as in factory consumption. Hence these figures represent total domestic disappearance, excluding small quantities reported as used in soap, cooking fats, and miscellaneous products. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers.

With increased industrial and building activity, consumption of oils in the drying industries in 1939 was 18 percent larger than in 1938. Despite difficulties in securing supplies of tung oil from China, more tung oil was consumed domestically in 1939 than in the previous year, although such consumption was less than in the preceding 5 years. Present indications are that total consumption of drying oils will be somewhat greater in 1940 than in 1939, and will be substantially larger in 1941.







